

# Amphibia, Anura, Cycloramphidae, *Odontophrynus carvalhoi* Savage and Cei, 1965: Distribution extension and geographic distribution map

Barnagleison Silva Lisboa<sup>1\*</sup>, Ubiratan Gonçalves da Silva<sup>1</sup> and Célio Fernando Baptista Haddad<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Museu de História Natural, Setor de Zoologia. Av. Aristeu de Andrade, 452, Farol. CEP 57051-090. Maceió, AL, Brazil.

<sup>2</sup> Universidade Estadual Paulista, Instituto de Biociências, Departamento de Zoologia. Caixa Postal 199. CEP 13506-900. Rio Claro, SP, Brazil.

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: [bslgleison@gmail.com](mailto:bslgleison@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT:** We present the first record of *Odontophrynus carvalhoi* for the state of Alagoas, Brazil, and a distribution map for this species. This new record represents the nearest location to the Brazilian coast known for this species.

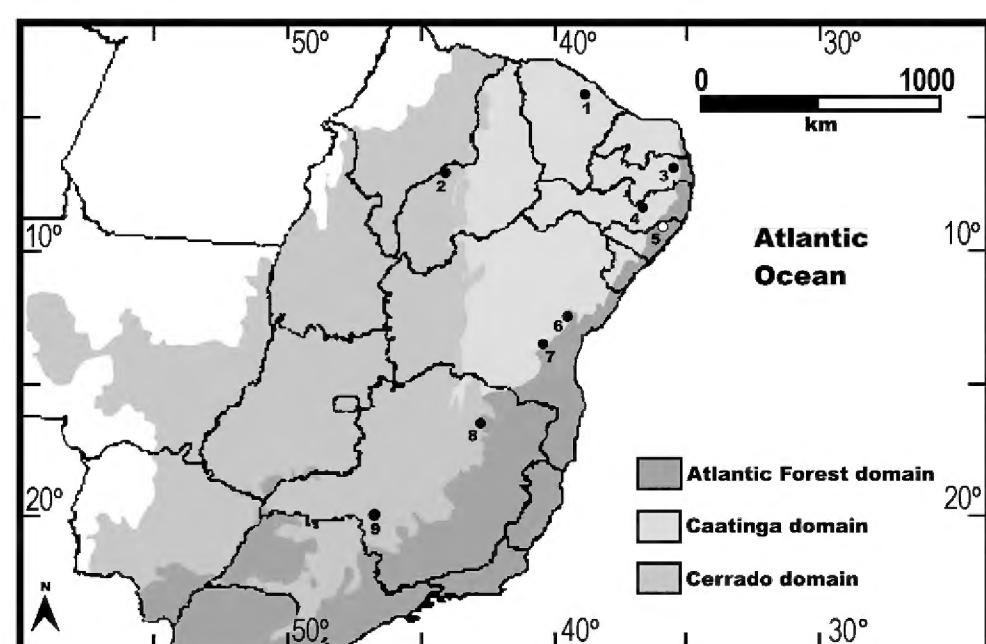
The Neotropical genus *Odontophrynus* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862 currently comprises 10 species distributed in southern and eastern South America (Frost 2010). *Odontophrynus carvalhoi* is an explosive breeder and its tadpoles live in small streams (Caramaschi 1979), inhabiting open fields in high altitudes of the Caatinga (state of Pernambuco) (Savage and Cei 1965), Cerrado (state of Minas Gerais) (Haddad *et al.* 1988; Feio and Caramaschi 1995), and Atlantic Forest domains (state of Bahia) (Juncá 2006).

On November 2006, we collected one specimen of *O. carvalhoi* (Figure 1) in Mata do Engenho Coimbra, in the municipality of Ibateguara, state of Alagoas (09°00'02" S, 35°51'12" W, 505 m elevation), Brazil (collection permits IBAMA/RAN #150/06). This is a remnant that has about 4,440 ha of continuous forest, including primary and disturbed vegetation, with trees exceeding 40m in height. It is a transitional formation located at the boundary between the rain forest and seasonal forest (Assis 2000). The specimen was found inside the remnant, on the ground, near to a stream. This is the first record of the species for the state of Alagoas, extending its distribution to ca. 130 km southeast from the type locality (municipality of Poção, state of Pernambuco) (Savage and Cei 1965) (Figure 2). Voucher specimen was deposited at the herpetological collection of the Museu de História Natural, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Brazil (MUFAL 7570).

The present record of *O. carvalhoi* represents the nearest location to the Brazilian coast known for this species (ca. 70 km from the coast). The Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, in southwestern state of Minas Gerais, located between the municipalities of São Roque de Minas, Sacramento, and Delfinópolis, in the region of headwaters of the São Francisco river (20°10' S, 46°30' W, 1,350 m elevation), represents the extreme meridional limit of the known geographic distribution of *O. carvalhoi* (ca. 1,700 km south from the type locality) (Haddad *et al.* 1988).



**FIGURE 1.** Individual of *Odontophrynus carvalhoi* collected in Mata do Engenho Coimbra, municipality of Ibateguara, state of Alagoas. Photo by U.G. da Silva.



**FIGURE 2.** Geographic distribution of *Odontophrynus carvalhoi*. New record (white dot) – state of Alagoas (AL): Ibateguara, Mata do Engenho Coimbra (5). Literature records (black dots) – state of Ceará (CE): Guaramiranga (1) (IUCN 2009); state of Piauí (PI): Uruçuí (2) (IUCN 2009); state of Paraíba (PB): Areia (3) (IUCN 2009); state of Pernambuco (PE): Poção, type locality (4) (Savage and Cei 1965); state of Bahia (BA): Serra da Jibóia, Santa Teresinha (6) (Juncá 2006), Maracás (7) (Caramaschi 1979); state of Minas Gerais (MG): Cristália (8) (Feio and Caramaschi 1995), Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra (9) (Haddad *et al.* 1988).

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** We thank Gabriel Skuk for drafting the map and an anonymous reviewer for additional helpful commentaries on the manuscript. CFBH thanks FAPESP (proc. 2008/50928-1) and CNPq for financial support.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Assis, J.S. 2000. *Biogeografia e conservação da biodiversidade – projeções para Alagoas*. Maceió: Catavento. 200 p.
- Caramaschi, U. 1979. O girino de *Odontophrynus carvalhoi* Savage & Cei, 1965 (Amphibia, Anura, Ceratophryidae). *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* 39(1): 169-171.
- Feio, R.N. and U. Caramaschi. 1995. Aspectos zoogeográficos dos anfíbios do médio rio Jequitinhonha, nordeste de Minas Gerais, Brasil. *Revista Ceres* 42: 53-61.
- Frost, D.R. 2010. Amphibian Species of the World: an online reference. Version 5.4. Electronic Database accessible at <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.html>. American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA. Captured on 20 August 2010.
- Haddad, C.F.B, G.V. Andrade and A.J. Cardoso. 1988. Anfíbios anuros no Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, Estado de Minas Gerais. *Brasil Florestal* 64: 9-20.
- IUCN, Conservation International, and Nature Serve. 2009. Global Amphibian Assessment. Electronic Database accessible at <http://www.globalamphibians.org>. Captured on 07 September 2009.
- Juncá, F.A. 2006. Diversidade e uso de hábitat por anfíbios anuros em duas localidades de Mata Atlântica, no norte do estado da Bahia. *Biota Neotropica* 6(2): 1-17.
- Savage, J.M. and J.M. Cei. 1965. A review of the Leptodactylid frog genus, *Odontophrynus*. *Herpetologica* 21(3): 178-195.

RECEIVED: February 2010

REVISED: August 2010

ACCEPTED: September 2010

PUBLISHED ONLINE: October 2010

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY: Mara Cíntia Kiefer